

The World in Spatial Terms

East and Southeast Asia: Political

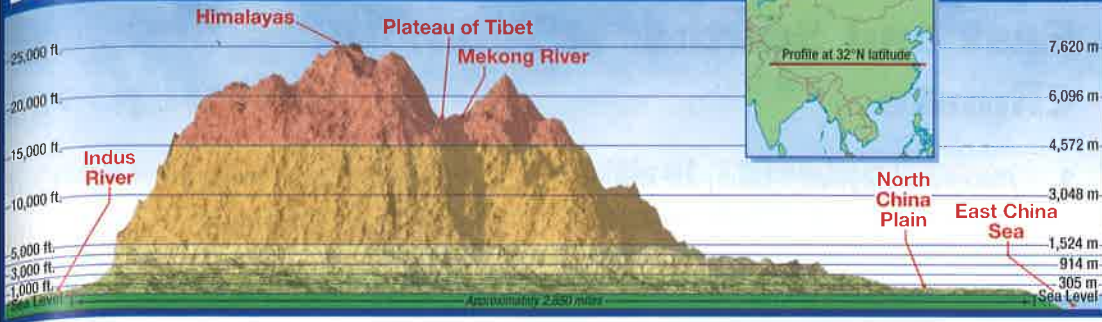
- 1. Places and Regions** Which countries in the region are landlocked?
- 2. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the physical map. Which four major islands make up Japan?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Making Generalizations** How might Indonesia's island geography cause problems for its government?

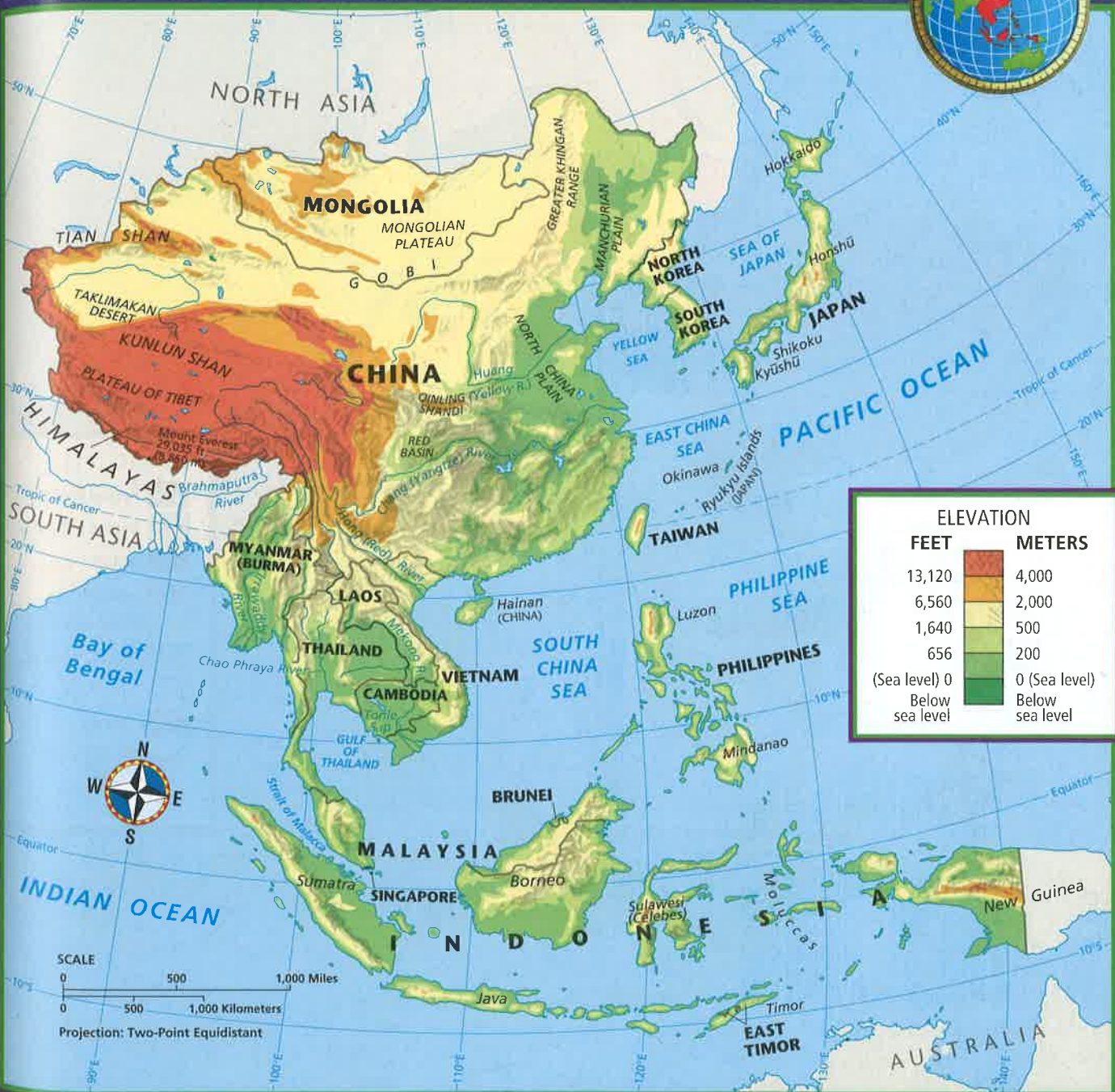


Elevation Profile



UNIT 9 ATLAS

East and Southeast Asia: Physical

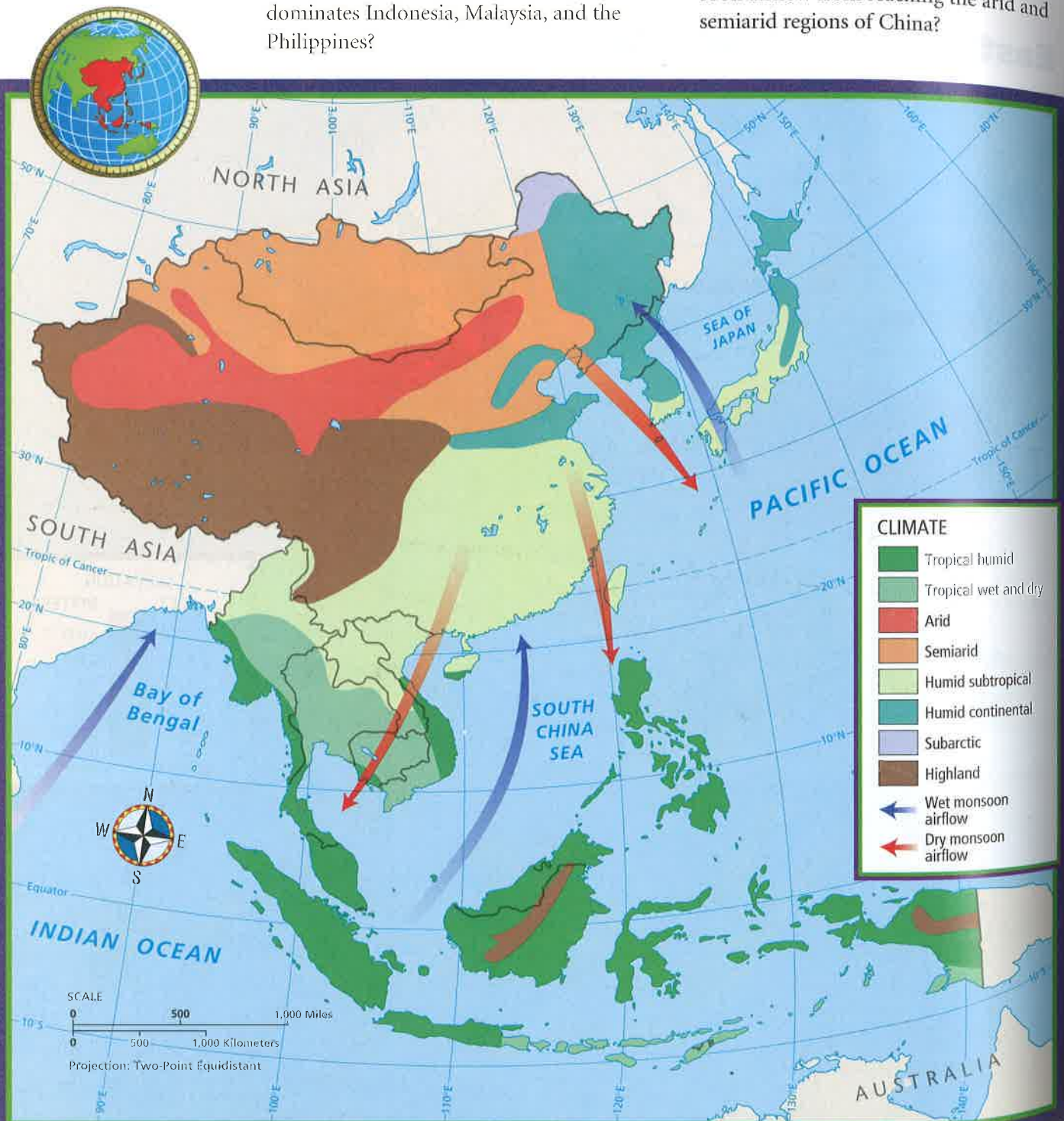


East and Southeast Asia: Climate

- 1. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which climate types are found in China?
- 2. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which climate type dominates Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the physical map. Which physical feature likely blocks the wet monsoon airflow from reaching the arid and semiarid regions of China?

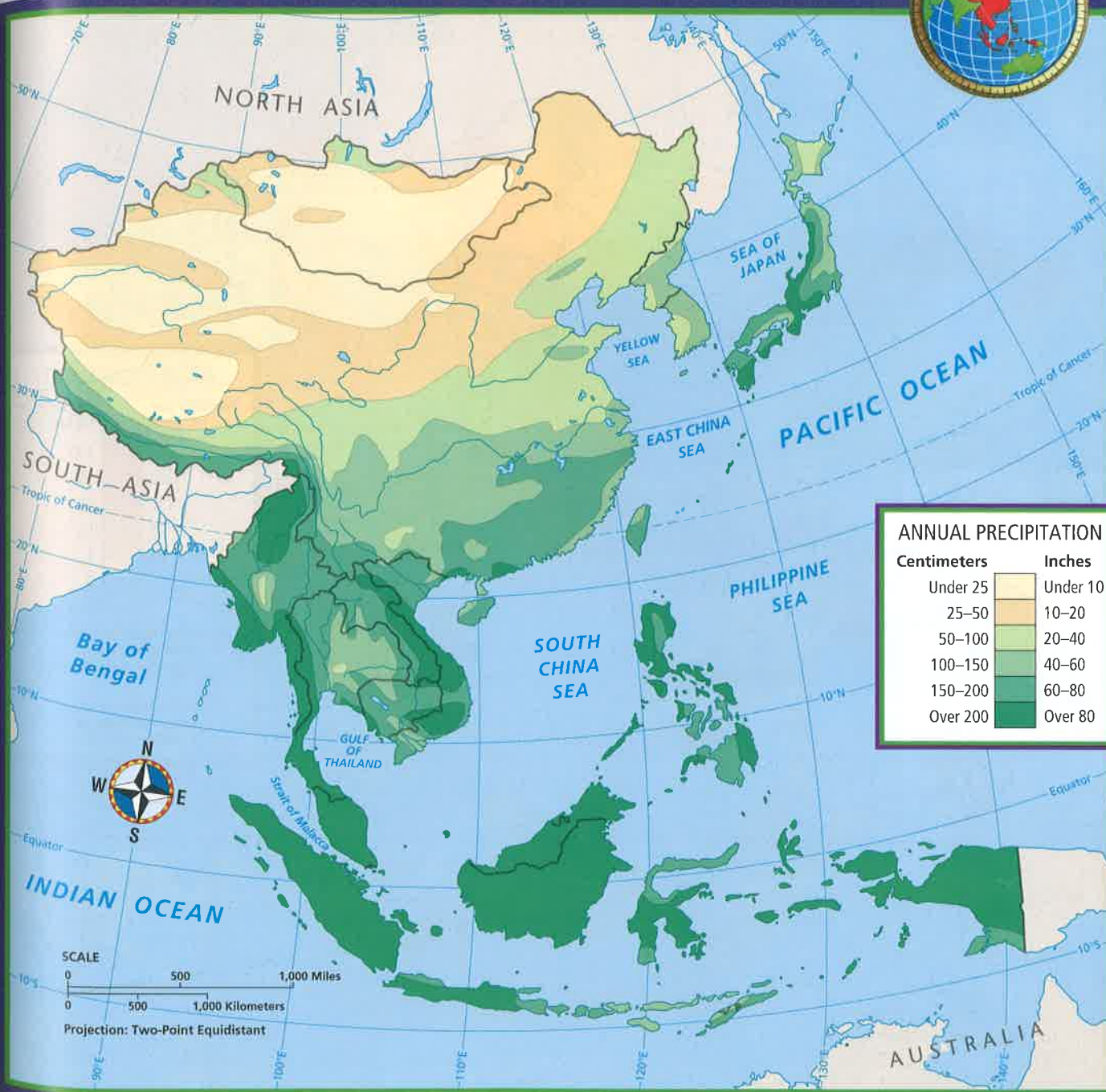


East and Southeast Asia: Precipitation

- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the population map. Which large metropolitan areas are located in areas that receive more than 80 inches (200 cm) of precipitation?
- Places and Regions** How much precipitation does most of Mongolia receive?

Critical Thinking

- Making Generalizations** How do you think the distribution of precipitation in East and Southeast Asia is related to latitude?

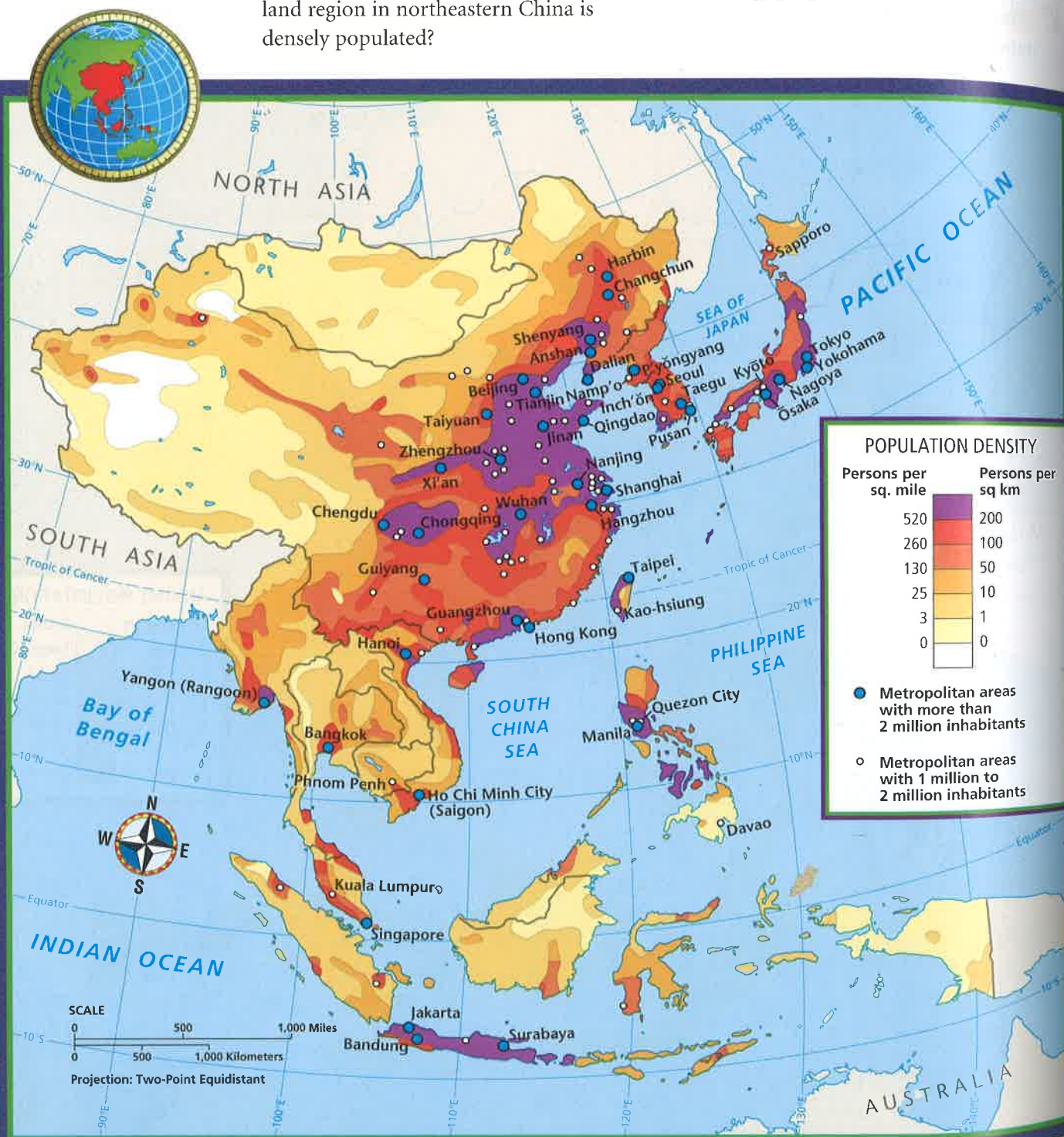


East and Southeast Asia: Population

- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which country in the region has by far the largest number of metropolitan areas with more than 1 million inhabitants?
- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the physical map. Which large low-land region in northeastern China is densely populated?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the physical map. If Indonesia's government wanted to lower the population density on Java, to which other islands in the country might they encourage people to move?



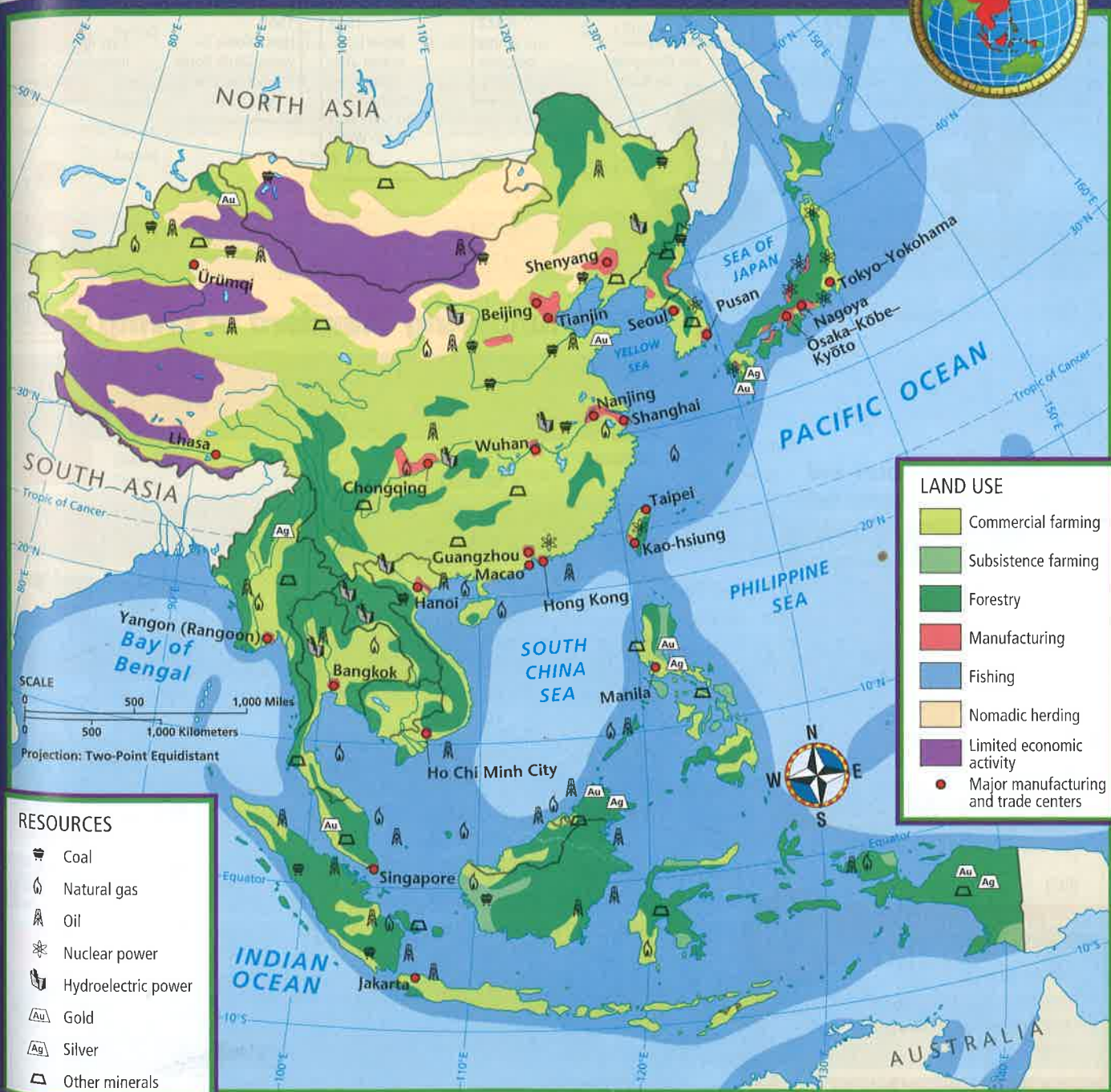
East and Southeast Asia: Land Use and Resources



- Places and Regions** What type of power is commonly generated in Japan?
- Environment and Society** Based on the map, which countries in the region do you think have the most oil?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the population and political maps. How do you think Japan's location is advantageous for trade with other countries in the region?



Time Line: East and Southeast Asia

108 B.C.
Chinese invade Korea.

C. A.D. 500
Hindu and Buddhist states are established in Java and Sumatra.



1853
U.S. commodore Matthew C. Perry visits Japan.



1949
The Communists win China's civil war. Indonesia wins independence from the Netherlands.



1975
North Vietnamese and other Communist forces take over South Vietnam, ending a long war.

200 B.C.

202 B.C.
Han dynasty rises to power in China and spreads Chinese culture into southern China.



A.D. 500

1279
Mongols rule all of China.

1200

1521
Ferdinand Magellan claims the Philippines for Spain.



1500

1800

1912
China becomes a republic.

1945
Japan is defeated after conquering much of East and Southeast Asia in World War II.

1950
North Korea invades South Korea. The Korean War ends in 1953.

1999
East Timor declares independence from Indonesia.

Comparing Standard of Living

The United States and East and Southeast Asia

Comparing Sizes



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FOR: Additional information and reference sources

COUNTRY	LIFE EXPECTANCY (in years)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	LITERACY RATE	DAILY CALORIC INTAKE (per person)
Cambodia	55, male 59, female	65	35%	2,012
China	70, male 74, female	28	82%	2,741
Indonesia	66, male 71, female	41	84%	2,732
Japan	78, male 84, female	4	99%	2,887
North Korea	68, male 74, female	24	99%	2,360
Philippines	65, male 71, female	29	95%	2,395
Singapore	77, male 83, female	4	94%	Not available
South Korea	71, male 79, female	8	98%	3,268
Thailand	66, male 72, female	30	94%	2,296
Vietnam	67, male 72, female	30	94%	2,463
United States	74, male 80, female	7	97%	3,603

Sources: Central Intelligence Agency, 2001 World Factbook; Britannica Book of the Year, 2000

Fast Facts: East and Southeast Asia



FLAG	COUNTRY Capital	POPULATION (in millions) POP. DENSITY	AREA	PER CAPITA GDP (in US \$)	WORKFORCE STRUCTURE (largest categories)	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (kilowatt hours per person)	TELEPHONE LINES (per person)
	Brunei Bandar Seri Begawan	0.3 154/sq. mi.	2,228 sq. mi. 5,770 sq km	\$ 17,600	48% government 42% oil, gas prod., services, const.	6,617 kWh	0.23
	Cambodia Phnom Penh	12.5 179/sq. mi.	69,900 sq. mi. 181,040 sq km	\$ 1,300	80% agriculture	11 kWh	0.002
	China Beijing	1,273 344/sq. mi.	3,705,386 sq. mi. 9,596,960 sq km	\$ 3,600	50% agriculture 26% services	851 kWh	0.11
	Indonesia Jakarta	228.4 308/sq. mi.	741,096 sq. mi. 1,919,440 sq km	\$ 2,900	45% agriculture 39% services	320 kWh	0.02
	Japan Tokyo	126.8 869/sq. mi.	145,882 sq. mi. 377,835 sq km	\$ 24,900	65% services 30% industry	7,470 kWh	0.48
	Laos Vientiane	5.6 62/sq. mi.	91,428 sq. mi. 236,800 sq km	\$ 1,700	80% agriculture	31 kWh	0.004
	Malaysia Kuala Lumpur	22.2 175/sq. mi.	127,316 sq. mi. 329,750 sq km	\$ 10,300	28% local trade, tourism 27% manufacturing	2,468 kWh	0.20
	Mongolia Ulaanbaatar	2.7 4/sq. mi.	604,247 sq. mi. 1,565,000 sq km	\$ 1,780	Primarily herding, agricultural	1,042 kWh	0.04
	Myanmar (Burma) Yangon	42.0 160/sq. mi.	261,969 sq. mi. 678,500 sq km	\$ 1,500	65% agriculture 25% services	107 kWh	0.006
	North Korea Pyongyang	22.0 472/sq. mi.	46,540 sq. mi. 120,540 sq km	\$ 1,000	64% nonagricultural 36% agriculture	1,211 kWh	0.05
	Philippines Manila	82.8 715/sq. mi.	115,830 sq. mi. 300,000 sq km	\$ 3,800	40% agriculture 19% gov., services	457 kWh	0.02
	Singapore Singapore	4.3 17,202/sq. mi.	250 sq. mi. 648 sq km	\$ 26,500	38% fin., bus., serv. 21% manufacturing	5,921 kWh	0.45
	South Korea Seoul	47.9 3,126/sq. mi.	38,023 sq. mi. 98,480 sq km	\$ 16,100	68% services 20% industry	4,859 kWh	0.50
	Taiwan Taipei	22.4 2,160/sq. mi.	13,892 sq. mi. 35,980 sq km	\$ 17,400	55% services 37% industry	5,807 kWh	0.56
	Thailand Bangkok	61.8 311/sq. mi.	198,455 sq. mi. 514,000 sq km	\$ 6,700	54% agriculture 31% services	1,359 kWh	0.09
	Vietnam Hanoi	79.9 628/sq. mi.	127,243 sq. mi. 329,560 sq km	\$ 1,950	67% agriculture 33% ind., services	267 kWh	0.03
	United States Washington, D.C.	281.4 76/sq. mi.	3,717,792 sq. mi. 9,629,091 sq km	\$ 36,200	30% manage., prof. 29% tech., sales, admin.	12,211 kWh	0.69

Sources: Central Intelligence Agency, 2001 World Factbook; The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2001; Britannica Book of the Year, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau.
The CIA calculates per capita GDP in terms of purchasing power parity. This formula equalizes the purchasing power of each country's currency.